

ANARCHISTS AND STUDENTS FIGHT

Extraordinary Scenes Occurred at Anti-Dreyfus Demonstration.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Heated Discussion Took Place Among the Usually Cool-Headed Parisians.

SCENES AT TIVOLI VIAUX HALL

Banners Were Displayed Bearing the Inscription "Down With the Jews."

WERE CHEERS AND JEERS FOR ZOLA

Large Force Protecting the Military Club—Manifestations at Marseilles, Where Windows of Jewish Shops Were Smashed—Several Reported to Be Injured.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The lobbies of the chamber of deputies were crowded and there were heated discussions even among the usually cool-headed politicians.

The session opened with a speech from M. Jourde, republican, on a minor question respecting prisons, but in view of the impatience of the members, he abandoned his speech on the prisons question, which was adjourned until tomorrow.

The minister for war, Gen. Billot; the premier, M. Meunier, and M. Cavaignac here entered the house, and the president of the chamber, M. Brisson, announced that he had received a request from M. Cavaignac to question the government in regard to Dreyfus. M. Meunier asked him to adjourn the matter, requesting the chamber to reassure the country by continuing its legislative labors. He said the budget must be voted, and the Dreyfus affair, which had become a party question, should be set aside.

Continuing, the premier said: "The government's policy has already had excellent results at home and abroad, and we appeal to the wisdom of the chamber to put an end to the excessive agitation."

Honor of the Army.
The premier concluded with a reference to the honor of the army and the respect due to the judges, and asked for a vote of confidence in the government.

M. Cavaignac refused to be satisfied with this harangue. He declared the terms of the semi-official notes were not acceptable (cheers from the leftists); protested against the silence of the minister of war at the time the army was attacked, and urged the publication of the alleged confession of Dreyfus. When the vote was taken, the house, by 310 ayes to 252 nays, decided to shelve the discussion.

Several small anti-Dreyfus demonstrations took place this morning in various parts of Paris. None of them were of a serious nature, and those taking part in them were quickly dispersed.

A great anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semite meeting tonight at the Tivoli Viaux hall produced extraordinary scenes. The neighborhood was paraded by police, mounted on foot, and the rapidly growing crowd increased the excitement. At 9 o'clock on the opening of the meeting the hall was a seething sea of humanity, crowding every part, gesticulating, shouting "a bas Zola," "vive l'armee," and "vive la revolution sociale." The members of the anti-Semite committee displayed banners bearing the inscription "Death to the Jews" and other inscriptions.

It was soon seen that the 5,000 present consisted largely of anarchists and of others bent on opposing the students. On M. Guerin proposing that the honorary presidency be conferred upon M. Rochefort and M. Drumont, a great uproar ensued, the anarchists trying to wrench the banners from the anti-Semites. Scuffles took place in which two officials were injured.

Denounced the Jews.
M. Thiebaut delivered an address denouncing the Jews and urging the meeting to support the government.

Tumults and fights for the banner continued with shouts, whistling and singing of the "Marseillaise," while M. Thiebaut proceeded in a violent speech, declaring that the Dreyfus scandal was the commencement of a social revolution by a "band of scoundrels desiring to overthrow everything in order to raise a traitor."

The scene now became a saturnalia. The anarchists removed the iron staircase giving access to the tribune, so that the committee was unable to descend. Free fights began around the stage. Finally the students chased the anarchists out of the hall. The organizers of the meeting then seized the flags decorating the hall and arranged a rendezvous at the military club, crying "vive l'armee."

The hall partially emptied, but soon the anarchists returned and, breaking open the great doors, began further fighting.

Several Reported Injured.
It is alleged that several were injured. Finally the students were vanquished, and the anarchists masters of the situation. The meeting broke up and the anarchists replaced the ladder and invaded the tribune led by M. Courtois, flourishing a red flag and all shouting "conspuez Rochefort" (spit upon Rochefort) and "long live Zola."

The disturbance continued, the anarchists declaiming from the tribune against the army and acclaiming Dreyfus. Some of the injured people were carried out with their faces covered with blood.

The interest was now transferred to the streets, where the police had been re-

inforced by the republican guards. At 10 o'clock this evening large bodies of students, flourishing the tri-color, and shouting "vive l'armee," proceeded in the direction of the military club in the Avenue de l'Opera. The troops cleared the place de la Republique and charged the bodies of students. A large force is protecting the military club.

Dispersed by Police.
Several men were arrested. The demonstrators then proceeded shouting "conspuez Zola" to the officers of the Temps, the Aurore and the Libre Parole, but the police again dispersed them. Near midnight 500 students led by M. Millevoye, reassembled at the military club but they met the same fate. In the melee some were wounded and others arrested. Ultimately M. Millevoye obtained permission of the police to march before the club crying "vive la armee."

By midnight those who had been arrested were released and quiet had been restored in the Place de l'Opera. There were only trifling manifestations elsewhere. At this hour (midnight) M. Blanc, the prefect of police, has just personally taken the direction of the men who are protecting the military club through fear of further trouble.

Telegrams from numerous provincial towns report student manifestations at Marseilles, where the windows of Jewish shops have been broken. At Nates there have been some attacks on shops and on the synagogue. The crowd rescued those who were arrested.

At Lyons.
Lyons, Jan. 17.—Another student demonstration (Continued on Eighth Page.)

SAID HE WAS THE DEVIL

Mischievous Boy Stampedes a Congregation.

AUDIENCE PANIC-STRICKEN

In the Confusion Men, Women and Children Were Trampled Upon—Stove Overturned and the Building Was Burned.

Bourbon, Ind., Jan. 17.—Rev. Mr. Alken, pastor of the flock of Bethel church, Sunday night took for his theme, "His Satanic Majesty." He is an eloquent man, and he painted the arch fiend in vivid colors. At the climax of the description a being, dressed to represent a devil, with large head and switching tail, ambled up the aisle, blowing smoke from his nostrils and bellowing: "I am the devil, and I want all of you." The audience became panic-stricken. Men, women and children were hurled to the floor and trampled upon in the mad rush for the door. In the confusion the stove was up-turned and the building caught fire. Before the horrified members regained their senses the fire had made such headway that all attempts to save the church were in vain.

This morning George Akin, son of the pastor, confessed that he, with the help of other boys, rigged a devil suit, and knowing the subject of his father's sermon, concealed himself behind a chair and awaited the arrival of the congregation.

CARSON NOT GUILTY

Brings Suit for \$10,000 Based Upon An Discoveed Err.ri

Special to The Age-Herald.
Florence, Jan. 17.—Sheriff Abner D. Carson, through Attorneys Ascheroff, O'Neal and Woods tonight instituted suit for damages to the extent of \$10,000 for alleged malicious defamation of character against A. Jack Frantz, correspondent of The Age-Herald in this city, the Western Union Telegraph company, and The Birmingham Age-Herald.

The suit is the result of a special sent by Mr. Frantz on Saturday to The Age-Herald, concerning the trial of Sheriff Carson for habitual drunkenness in Florence. The special as sent out from the Florence telegraph office read that Sheriff Carson had been found "NOT GUILTY," but transmission was in some way made to read that he had been found "guilty," as charged by the grand jury. Where the fault is has not been learned.

The dispatch as delivered to The Age-Herald by the Western Union Telegraph company said Mr. Carson was found guilty. The word "NOT" was not in the copy as delivered.—Eda. Age-Herald.

COULD NOT TRADE.

Montgomery Will Be Compelled to Erect Waterworks Of Her Own.

Special to The Age-Herald.
Montgomery, Jan. 17.—The water works committee of the city council tonight reported that the city could not trade with Mr. Rice, the owner of the works, which supplies the city with water, and the council resolved to proceed at once to build and equip a new system to be the property of the city.

The city engineer was instructed to proceed at once to have several wells bored in order to test the adequacy of the artesian supply, and the finance committee was directed to negotiate for the sale of sufficient bonds to pay for the improvement. The proposed plant will cost about \$600,000. It is stated there is already an offer of 104% for the bonds.

Stopped by Police.
Cleveland, O., Jan. 17.—The 20-round go between Frank Garrard, of Chicago, and Joe Gans, of Baltimore, was stopped in the fifteenth round by the police and Referee Siler gave the decision to Gans, who had landed three times to Garrard's once throughout.

Anti-Filtration Bill.
Richmond, Va., Jan. 17.—The senate committee on public institutions today decided to report adversely the McCune anti-filtration bill.

LABOR SITUATION IN NEW ENGLAND

Reduction in Wages of About 125,000 Operatives in Effect.

DISSATISFACTION INTENSE

Strikes On in New Bedford, Biddeford, Saco and Lewiston.

MANY MILLS HAVE SHUT DOWN

And the Contest Inaugurated Threatens to Be One of the Most Stubborn in the History of the Textile Industry.

Boston, Jan. 17.—A reduction in the wages of about 125,000 operatives employed in nearly 150 cotton mills in New England, which the manufacturers decided upon as a temporary remedy for depression in the cotton goods industry of the north, went into effect in a majority of the mills today. In several mill centers, namely, New Bedford and Biddeford, Saco and Lewiston, Me., dissatisfaction among the mill hands is intense and strikes are on. The sixteen mills of the former city, which give employment to about 9,000 hands, have been shut down, because the operatives have refused to accept the reduction, and the contest inaugurated promises to be one of the most stubborn in the history of the textile industry. The situation in New Bedford is very gloomy. Business there had not recovered from the depression which followed the failure of six mill corporations last spring.

The 300 employees of the Laconia and Pepperell mills, in Biddeford, Me., refused to go to work this morning under the new schedule, and it is thought the strike there will not be settled easily. Some of the employees of the York mills, of Saco, also joined the Biddeford movement.

The Androscoggin mills, in Boston, and the King Philip plant, in Fall River, were handicapped by a strike of a number of hands, and the Queen City mills, of Burlington, have been closed on account of a strike, which followed the posting of notices of a reduction.

STONES THROWN AT MANAGERS.

An incident at the Acushnet mills, in New Bedford, in which dirt and stones were thrown at the managers without doing any harm, was the nearest approach to serious trouble.

This afternoon quiet prevailed in all sections and the stores and streets were almost deserted.

On Jan. 3 the reduction took place in mills employing about 35,000 hands. The reduction today affected the cotton mills of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the mills of New Bedford, Lowell and a large number of smaller places in this state and New Hampshire.

The Atlantic and Pacific corporation of Lawrence and probably the other cotton mills there and in one or two places elsewhere will make a cut next Monday. The cut amounts to about 10 per cent. in many places, but in several centers it is 11-12 per cent. and even higher, while in a few small mills it is only about 5 per cent. The New Bedford strikers will be supported financially by the operatives in other centers, and it is said they are prepared to hold out until spring. The national organization of textile unions has also voted to support the New Bedford strike. It is estimated that the reduction means a loss of between \$75,000 and \$85,000 a week to the wage earners in the six states, and the additional loss to the strikers in the various centers if they remain idle even for a short time will swell the amount to a much larger figure.

MULE SPINNERS STRIKE.

Other Departments of Fall River—Mills Running in Full.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 17.—With the exception of the spinners' department of the King Philip mill, all of the mills of this city are running in full in all departments. The mule spinners struck according to programme, and were joined by the frame spinners. This stopped the spinning department of the mills, but all other departments are in operation.

At Providence.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17.—A cut-down of from 10 to 11 per cent. went into effect in a majority of the Rhode Island cotton mills today. This affects the mills controlled by B. B. and R. McKnight, the operatives employed in these mills number about 11,500, and the weekly pay roll is about \$78,000. The sixteen other concerns operated from this city also put the reduction of wages into effect today. These mills represent a total of 495,564 spindles, 11,935 looms, 5,814 operatives, and a pay roll of \$39,375 a week.

Operatives Submitted.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 17.—A reduction in wages of about 10 per cent. went into effect today at the Linwood cotton mills and Whitinsville cotton mills in Northbridge, the Bridge cotton mills, at Northbridge, and the Saundersville cotton mills at Saundersville. The Fisherville company also cut wages about 10 per cent. The operatives at all these mills have quietly submitted to the cut down and went to work as usual today.

Closed the Mill.

Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 17.—The 225 hands in the Nookette cotton print mills are out of work today as the result of a cut of 6 per cent., which went into effect this morning. It was not satisfactory, and the eighty weavers struck, closing the whole mill. The remainder of the hands were

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WHO IS THE HAAG THE WOMAN NAILED

Mysterious Marriage of Man By That Name and Miss Blackmar.

ONE HAAG HAS DENIED IT

Lives in New Orleans and Said to Have Married While Drunk.

FACTS POINT STRONGLY TO HIM

Couple Stopped in Room No. 5 at the Florence Thursday and Were Married Saturday The Woman a Boardinghouse Keeper's Daughter.

There is a gentleman by the name of A. W. Haag in New Orleans, and that gentleman is now wondering whether, in the course of this world's events, he came to Birmingham last week and got married. Saturday or whether there has just occurred another case of mistaken identity.

In the meantime, there is a dark-complected man, of medium height, with stubby hair, and a tall blonde woman, with classic features and symmetry of form, who have both the probate office clerks and the Florence hotel people guessing.

This couple, as was made known in The Age-Herald by a short story under a one-line head, were married in the probate office Saturday afternoon, the gentleman giving the name of A. W. Haag and the woman that of Miss N. Blackmar. The ceremony was performed by Probate Clerk George B. Tarrant, and the witnesses put the wedding down as a Gretchen Green affair. The following telegram was received last night from New Orleans:

"A. W. Haag, the only individual of the name in town, is connected with the Crescent Soap works. He denies having visited Birmingham and married Miss Blackmar there.

"The Evening Telegram prints an interview, in which he is alleged to have admitted going to Birmingham with Miss Blackmar, and getting on such a spree as to be unable now to remember whether he was married as described or not. Haag is the son of well known parents, and a member of 'one of the oldest and best families.' He is prominent in the local religious world.

"Miss Blackmar is the daughter of a man who used to keep a small music store in Canal street and had some reputation as a banjoist. Her mother keeps a boarding house in Rampart, near Canal."

Stopped at the Florence.

The Florence hotel episode adest zest to the story, for among the names registered Thursday night may be seen that of A. W. Haag and wife, New Orleans. The name is signed in an off-hand manner, as though the same letters had been scrawled in the same manner many times before. The couple came on the Louisville and Nashville from Montgomery, and were assigned to No. 5, and it is presumed both occupied the same room, as no other name is given on the register. The couple remained there until Saturday afternoon, when they are supposed to have left at 4 o'clock on the southbound Louisville and Nashville. It is thought, however, that the woman is still in the city, as a blonde was seen on the street yesterday, who, if not the same, was extremely similar in appearance.

There is no connecting link between the lady and gentleman who were joined in wedlock and those who registered at the Florence except the similarity in appearance, but this is very strong if not enough to prove them one and the same. At the probate judge's office the gentleman is described as being a medium-sized, dark complected man, and the woman a tall blonde, not unprepossessing.

Attracted Attention by Her Beauty
The couple at the Florence always sat apart to themselves in the dining room. The woman attracted a deal of attention by her beauty. They appeared very affectionate, and they were looked on as a newly married couple.

Clerk of the city court N. L. Miller is being given the jolly by his comrades in the county court house. He was prevailed upon to go on the gentleman's bond, when they appeared at the probate judge's office about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The couple had every outward sign of good breeding, and Mr. Miller thought it would be discourteous to throw a barrier in the way of the union of two loving hearts. When called upon for their ages they both claimed to be 23. When the clerk in writing the license was puzzled about spelling the name, the gentleman pulled. From his vest pocket a card bearing the inscription "A. W. Haag, Magic Soap, Magic Soap Powder." After leaving the court house the couple returned and asked for a marriage certificate which was given them.

The fact that Haag, the man who married, presented a card betraying that he was in the soap business, and Haag, the New Orleans religionist, is really connected with a soap works looks suspicious. It is said that the woman in the case is well known in several cities of the south, and that her charms have attracted more than one man. She is believed to be in Birmingham in hiding.

Hoag Heard From

Haag is evidently in New Orleans, for he was heard from Sunday. The news of the wedding was printed in the New Orleans

papers Sunday morning, and the probate office received the following telegram:

New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Confirm marriage of Haag to Blackmar. (Signed) H. HAAG.

The following reply was sent:

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 16.

I married Haag and Blackmar at probate office yesterday. (Signed) G. B. TARRANT.

Later another telegram was received from Haag as follows:

New Orleans, La., Jan. 16.

There is an A. W. Haag, of Pittsburgh. Might be him or a joke. I was not married, as stated in the papers here. Please rectify mistake by telegraphing papers. (Signed) A. W. HAAG.

Read Riots in Italy.

Ancona, Italy, Jan. 17.—There have been bread riots here, arising from a demonstration of women organized by the socialists, that proceeded to the town hall to begin a reduction in the price of bread. The mayor promised the measures, but the men then joined the demonstration and stoned several shops.

In the melee that ensued several were hurt. Several arrests were made.

Should Not Be Shot.

London, Jan. 17.—Rt. Hon. Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Swansea tonight, echoed the declarations of Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, on the Indian policy of the government at Manchester, and said the government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of the Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain.

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS

Gage and Fairchild Before the Banking Committee.

QUESTIONED BY MR. WALKER

The Secretary Explains the Workings of the So-Called Endless Chain--Gage Talked and Fairchild Assented.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild were before the house committee on banking and currency today for a further discussion of pending plans for currency reform. Mr. Gage assented to Mr. Walker's question that he appeared as a banker and financier of long experience to aid the committee. The chairman asked if it was possible to use paper money and keep it at an equality with coin in purchasing power without the coin on hand. Mr. Gage answered that he thought not. Without the specie on hand there was a tendency to distrust, if not panic, and to a demand for specie.

Mr. Walker's questions took a wide range, going into the technicalities and theories of monetary science; the effect of a raise in interest, the diminishing of loans, etc. Mr. Gage and Mr. Fairchild alternated in giving their views, which, in the main, covered the general operations of banking and the conditions most conducive to profitable circulation.

Mr. Gage said it would be impossible in this country to have a general rate of interest as prevailed in England, where the Bank of England fixed the rate. Here it varied in the many states, under statutory law, and the banks of the country had never been able to coalesce on a ruling rate of interest. Mr. Fairchild, in turn, explained that the rate of the Bank of England was governed by the market rate, which compelled the establishment of London and bank rate. To this extent London and New York were on the same basis, each interest rate being responsive to the market and the law of supply and demand.

Further questions brought from Mr. Fairchild the statement that one effect of a raise in interest was a check in demand for gold and this was the experience of the Bank of England.

Mr. Gage said that almost invariably the flow of gold from this country, Mr. Fairchild thought it would, if the gold standard was in operation.

Mr. Gage responded to another extended question that confidence depended upon the assurance of coin redemption.

Referring to the "endless chain" process, Mr. Gage said it was a figure of speech applying to all financial operations, where obligations came in and went out in a circle. So long as the obligations were met, the operation was not a profitable thing.

Mr. Fairchild assented to this, saying this circle by which redemption was accomplished was essential in banking, but that the evil lay in the fact that the government had not the banking facilities to make the redemption absolutely regular and certain. Lacking these facilities doubt was inspired and the demands for gold followed.

Mr. Mitchell, of New York, called attention to the provisions of the Gage bill for the accumulation of greenbacks in the treasury for the purpose of preventing the "endless chain."

Mr. Gage said that as applied to the government, the endless chain was prejudicial because the demands for gold were so great that theoretical provision of gold is inadequate to redeem promptly and to give confidence of prompt redemption and that, said Mr. Gage, is a source of weakness.

Mr. Gage made a general statement of what he hoped to see ultimately accomplished as a permanent financial system.

"It would be a wise condition of affairs with national bank notes, made safe to the people without specific security thereof, wisely restricted by law so as to prevent such evils as might arise and with the entire elimination of the United States government from paying its debts by giving other debts in payment."

Three Boys Asphyxiated

Boston, Jan. 17.—Robert Alexander's three sons, David, aged 11; Jerome, aged 7, and Paul, aged 5, were asphyxiated by gas which was left partly turned on by them in their chamber last night. Alexander, who recently came from Philadelphia, has become insane over the tragedy.

SENATOR WOLCOTT MAKES A REPORT

He Reviewed the Work of the Bimetallic Commission.

HIS REMARKS UNOFFICIAL

Not Hampered By Lack of Authority, Sanction or Administration Support.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

Agreed to Act Together in Presenting the Matter to England.

BIMETALLIC OUT OF THE QUESTION

So Far As the Little Island Itself Was Concerned, and All Negotiations Were Carried On With India as the Vital Point.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In anticipation of an interesting session of the senate today, all the galleries were well filled sometime before the senate convened. Mrs. Wolcott, wife of Senator Wolcott, chairman of the bimetallic commission, who was to deliver a speech upon the work of the commission, was in the diplomatic gallery with a party of friends. Many ladies from the various foreign legations were also in the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Hanna, who has just been elected senator from Ohio, made his first appearance on the floor since his election. He was cordially greeted by his colleagues on both sides of the chamber.

Chaplain Milburn, in his invocation, made touching references to the death of Major Butterworth, commissioner of patents, and to that of Mr. Logan Carlisle, son of the late secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Foraker presented the credentials of Mr. Hanna for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term of six years, ending March 4, 1899. They were read. As there was no objection to the administration of the oath of office, Mr. Foraker escorted Mr. Hanna to the vice-president's desk and the oath was administered.

Among the motions presented were the remonstrances of 512 Roman Catholic societies of the United States, representing more than 50,000 members, offered by Mr. Murphy, of New York, against the enactment of the pending immigration bill.

Mr. Harris, of Kansas, presented a resolution, for which he requested immediate consideration, requesting the secretary of the treasury why, since 1832, he had omitted from his statement an item of something more than \$11,000,000 interest due to the United States from the Pacific railroads. Objection was made by Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, presented and asked for immediate consideration of a resolution directing the committee on pensions to ascertain by what authority the commissioner of pensions refuses to pass upon applications for increases of pensions until twelve months shall have elapsed since the last allowance was made.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, chairman of the pension committee, objected to immediate consideration of the resolution. It went over till tomorrow.

Wolcott's Speech.

At 12:50 Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the bimetallic commission, was recognized for a speech upon the work of the commission. By this time the galleries and the floor were crowded. Mr. Wolcott was in fine voice, and spoke with only occasional references to his manuscript which he had before him. He was accorded the closest attention by his auditors, among whom were many members of the house.

Mr. Wolcott introduced his subject by saying that he was glad to make a statement respecting certain phases of the work of the recent bimetallic commission, but that in doing so he spoke unofficially, "not committing his associates in the slightest degree either to his opinions or deductions."

Taking up the subject of his remarks he said that when congress met a year ago, soon after the national election, there was a universal expression by the republican membership in the senate that the pledge of the party in its St. Louis platform to promote international bimetalism by every means in its power was an undertaking to be faithfully carried out without evasion or delay.

"Our views were," he said, "known to the president before our appointment; there was no one of us who did not and does not believe that the financial question overshadows all others and that continued adherence to the single gold standard means only disaster to our agricultural and commercial interests."

The committee had, he said, in its six months stay abroad, visited London and Paris and, he added, that whatever measure of success or failure had been meted out to the commission, it had been hampered by no lack of authority or sanction or administrative support.

Summing up the favorable conditions under which the commission operated, Mr. Wolcott said:

"We have had then a law broad and full in its powers; we have been free to act under its provisions; our views have been identical and earnestly favoring an international agreement; and we have had the hearty support of our ambassador at

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